09958813

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002037964	A1	20020516	WO 2001-EP12947	20011108

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002014045	A5	20020521	AU 2002-14045	20011108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 2000-2189 A 20001110
WO 2001-EP12947 W 20011108

AB Synergistic compns. for controlling **insects** or representatives of the order Acarina comprise a combination of variable quantities of N-Cyanomethyl-4-trifluoromethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide (IKI-220) in free form or in salt form, if appropriate tautomers, in free form or in salt form, and one or more of the compds., such as, for example: abamectin, azamethiphos, bromopropylate, chlorfenvinphos, cypermethrin, cypermethrin high-cis, cyromazin, diafenthiuron, diazinon, dicrotophos, dicyclanil, emamectin, fenoxycarb, lufenuron, methidathion, monocrotophos, profenofos, pymetrozine, tau-fluvalinate, thiamethoxam, azoxystrobin, bensultap, chlorothalonil, fenpyroximate, fluazinam, flufenprox, flutriafol, lambda-cyhalothrin, phosmet, picoxystrobin, primicarb, pyridaben, tefluthrin, etc. The compns. are used for controlling pests by applying to the pests or their environment, or for protecting plant propagation material, wherein the propagation material or the site of application of the propagation material is treated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:11:07 ON 21 NOV 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:12:57 ON 21 NOV 2002
L1 0 S EPA 192060
L2 0 S EP192060/EPA
L3 1 S EP192060/PN
L4 0 S 163855/PN
L5 2 S EP163855/PN
L6 3 S 16-ENE VITAMIN D
L7 0 S 16-ENE VITANIN D3
L8 16 S 16-ENE VITAMIN D3

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:03:05 ON 21 NOV 2002
L9 1027 S IMIDACLOPRID
L10 628 S TEBUCONAZOLE
L11 23 S L9 AND L10
L12 0 S L11 AND WOOD PRODUCT

09958813

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L13           0 S L11 AND INSET
L14           0 S L11 AND INSECT
L15           1 S L11 AND INSECTS

=> s l11 and protection
        193392 PROTECTION
L16           4 L11 AND PROTECTION

=> d l16 1-4 ibib hitstr abs
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L16 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:734629 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:267977
TITLE: Introduction of plant protective agents into surface water. Relevance of point source introduction routes, degradation behavior, and possibilities of treatment of wastewater containing plant protective agents
AUTHOR(S): Schule, Eberhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Germany
SOURCE: Stuttgarter Berichte zur Siedlungswasserwirtschaft (2002), 164, 3-162
CODEN: SBSWBO; ISSN: 0585-7953
PUBLISHER: Oldenbourg Industrieverlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The relevance of the introduction of plant protective agents via point sources into surface waters was investigated in this thesis by continuously monitoring for 1 yr the emission of plant protective agents into the river Seefelder Aach (Germany) which flows into the lake Constance. The catchment area of the river is characterized by intensive agriculture and intensive special cultures as viniculture. In a selected part of the catchment area sampling was performed on 3 communal sewage treatment plant effluents, a small stream characterized by diffuse pollution, and in the receiving watercourse. The samples were analyzed for 48 plant protective agents (herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides) resp. their metabolites by HPLC-DAD after solid-phase extn. In 93% of the 348 analyzed sewage treatment plant effluents .ltoreq.8 different plant **protection** agents were detected. In 83% of the surface water samples plant **protection** agents were found. A continuous introduction of plant protective agents via the sewage treatment plants into the river Seefelder Aach was obsd. with an annual load of 3.2 kg. From the Seefelder Aach an introduction of at least 5.2 kg plant protective agents into the lake Constance was detd. showing the importance of the introduction of plant protective agents via point sources. The annual variations of the sewage treatment plant effluent loads reflected the main application periods of the plant protective agents regarding their resp. use. In addn. the biol. degrdn. behavior of different plant protective agents was studied in test systems modeling the conditions of communal sewage treatment plants. Most of the plant **protection** agents were not substantially eliminated during the biol. treatment. Also the use of the photochem. oxidization by H2O2/UV treatment for the removal of biol. non-degradable plant protective agents was investigated on lab. and pilot scale on model and real wastewaters. Depending on the oxidn. treatment duration the plant **protection** agents could be removed .ltoreq.99.9% or their further biol. degradability was improved.

REFERENCE COUNT: 98 THERE ARE 98 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:195817 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83098
TITLE: Groundwater and surface water of the regions Petrolina (PE) and Juazeiro (BA)
AUTHOR(S): Ferracini, Vera L.; Pessoa, Maria C. Y. P.; Silva, Aderaldo S.; Spadotto, Claudio A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Quimica Organica, Embrapa Meio Ambiente, Jaguariuna, Brazil
SOURCE: Pesticidas (2001), 11, 1-16
CODEN: PTICEA; ISSN: 0103-7277
PUBLISHER: Universidade Federal do Parana, Centro de Pesquisa e Processamento de Alimentos
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
AB The contamination potential of groundwater and surface water in the sub-middle portion of San Francisco River basin was analyzed for pesticides applied in mango and grape cultivation by following the criteria of Environmental **Protection** Agency and to the index of GUS and criteria proposed by GOSS. All the criteria used take into consideration the applied products properties, by not demanding high costs nor a long time for information and evaluating contamination potential. The results reinforce the importance of information publication on the physicochem. properties of pesticides, esp. data on adsorption coeff., whose values allow to predict the pesticide mobility in soils. This factor combined with the pesticide degrdn. time to the half of its initial concn. (half life) in the soil, provides information on pesticide water contamination potential. The results allow the identification of the pesticides with higher contamination potential to water resources, which should be prioritized in environmental monitoring in situ.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:311261 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:349315
TITLE: Seed treatment technologies: evolving to achieve crop genetic potential
AUTHOR(S): Brandl, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, CH-4058, Switz.
SOURCE: BCPC Symposium Proceedings (2001), 76(Seed Treatment), 3-18
CODEN: BSPRFW
PUBLISHER: British Crop Protection Council
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 26 refs. This paper provides a wide-ranging survey of new developments and trends in seed treatment technologies during the last decade, and identifies future directions. The major crops that benefit from the use of seed treatment are cereals, maize, cotton, potatoes, oilseed rape and sugar beet. Seed treatments are being transformed from commodity to high-value status. Active ingredients such as **tebuconazole**, triticonazole, fludioxonil, silthiofam, **imidacloprid**, thiamethoxam and fipronil, are providing a broader spectrum of activity and longer-lasting control of diseases and pests in early crop growth stages, better toxicol. and ecotoxicol. profiles. Modern seed treatment products demand accurate application techniques and quality assurance systems to optimize efficacy, crop safety, and the

cost/benefit ratio for the grower. There is increasing interest in the research of germination-enhancement techniques and the role of the seed as delivery vehicle for addnl. crop inputs. These developments in seed treatments are taking place alongside changes in crop prodn. systems and genetic technologies, and in response to the demands of consumers and growers for environmentally-friendly crop prodn. methods, including non-synthetic crop-**protection** agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:424166 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:39414
TITLE: Influence of combined fungicide-insecticide treatment of winter wheat seed on crop development and yield after early and normal sowing date
AUTHOR(S): Schoberlein, W.; Herrmann, K.; Matthies, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Acker- und Pflanzenbau, Lehrgebiet Saatgutwirtschaft, Martin-Luther-Universitat Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, 06108, Germany
SOURCE: Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer (German Edition) (1999), 52(3), 320-346
CODEN: PNBYAT; ISSN: 0340-1723
PUBLISHER: Bayer AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Larger agricultural concerns growing winter wheat on a major scale have been considering the possibility of sowing winter wheat earlier, partly to make more efficient use of manpower but also to further increase the yield. Early sowing of winter wheat poses the risk of the young plants becoming infected with animal pests and - in the event of warm autumn weather - with barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV), which greatly reduces yields. These problems were investigated in field trials carried out from 1995 to 1998, which involved early sowing (10 to 13 Sept.) and normal sowing (8 to 9 Oct.) of the winter wheat varieties Kontrast and Toronto at seed densities of 450 and 300 fertile caryopses per m2 under the influence of 4 different seed treatments. The results obtained in the individual years of the study are shown in 16 figures and 5 tables, and are discussed with the aid of the biostatistical findings. The grain yields in all three years benefited from early sowing. The yield stability of the early sowing was successfully safeguarded by prophylactic **protection** of the seedlings and young plants by combined seed treatment including Gaucho. The active ingredient **imidacloprid** was effective in protecting the young plants of the early sowing in the autumn of 1995 from animal pests and viral infection. Even in 1997/1998, when there was no viral infection, the combined seed treatment with the two insecticides tested, Gaucho + Contur Plus, had significant effects on the yield of the early sowing. The standing crops which develop rapidly in the spring require appropriate crop management and careful monitoring for harmful organisms, so that prompt crop **protection** measures can be taken if necessary. The two seed-d. variants did not produce any significant differences in yield in any of the study years, so 300 fertile caryopses per m2 can be regarded as the upper limit in early sowing of winter wheat in areas with similar natural conditions to the study location. On the basis of the study results, the early sowing of winter wheat can help to spread the autumn workload peak and raise the yield of suitable winter wheat varieties still further.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

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